Foldable info!!

School

1. Roman students use tablue, stili, and papyrus.
2. The school day began before sunrise and ended in the late afternoon. They had a midday break for lunch and siesta.
3. The girls could learn to read and write.
4. The purpose of education during the Republic was to become an effective public speaker.
5. The Romans used the Greek model of education.
6. Roman students learned math, reading, history, Greek literature, poetry, and public speaking.

Women and Family

1. Roman women were able to receive an education, own property, hold jobs, and receive an inheritance. They were not able to vote or hold public office.
2. The main responsibility of Roman women was to run the household.
3. During the Monarchy and Republic, women had very few rights. During the Empire, women could conduct business, own land, free slaves, and have a paying job.
4. The male head of the household was the paterfamilias.
5. The Vestal Virgins were six priestesses who tended the sacred flame of the goddess Vesta.
6. The Roman family all lived together and included sons and daughters, married and unmarried.
7. Romans treated elders with respect and considered them wise.
8. Slaves were considered property and part of the household. They could be freed and adopted into the family as well.

Roman Food

1. Poor Romans often ate a simple breakfast of bread with some olive oil and maybe some cheese. Wealthier Romans were able to buy more food such as meat, bread, fruit, and honey.
2. Lunch was a light meal for Romans. They often ate vegetables or salad, bread, and cheese.
3. Wealthy Romans held elaborate dinner parties with multiple courses.
4. Romans did not have sugar, corn, potatoes, pasta, rice, coffee, and more.
5. Romans ate unusual foods such as dormice, peacocks, urchins, flamingo tongues, and wild boar.
6. Romans used knives and spoons, but they did not have forks. Mostly they used spoons or ate with their hands.
7. The Roman cook, Apicius, wrote a cookbook on Roman cuisine, which has helped modern scholars know more about what Roman cuisine.

Entertainment and leisure

1. The four major forms of entertainment and leisure in ancient Rome were gladiatorial games, chariot racing, theater, and going to bath houses.
2. “Panem et circenses,” means bread and circuses. Some thought that all it took to make Romans happy was food and entertainment.
3. The Colosseum is the famous amphitheater in Rome. It could hold 50, 000 people.
4. The Colosseum hosted spectacles such as gladiator duels, animal hunts, re-enactments of famous battles, and executions.
5. The senators, the imperial family, and the Vestal Virgins had the best seats at the games.
6. Circus Maximus is the famous racetrack in Rome. It is estimated to have held over 150,000 people.
7. Romans thought going to the bath houses was part of a healthy lifestyle. There, they could read the news, talk to friends, buy food, work out, and of course, bathe.

Info on Roman Religion

1. Roman mythology is a collection of traditional stories, beliefs and rituals that Romans used to describe the origin of Roman civilization, culture, history and religion.
2. Romans believed there were many gods who each had their own job and could help humans with their day-to-day life.
3. The most important gods/goddesses were Jupiter, Juno, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Venus, and Diana.
4. Romans went to the temples and they kept shrines in their homes to worship and honor the gods.
5. The household gods were the Lares and Penates.
6. In 313 CE, when Constantine converted to Christianity.
7. He made Christianity legal. It was an important decision as Christianity quickly became the dominant religion of Rome.

NB: Based on your reading (from the past few weeks OR books in the classroom) add any other facts to “Other Cool Facts” section